

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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March 28th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 71, p.m. 78; Humidity...86, 80.

March 28th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 66, p.m. 64; Humidity...71, 75.

No. 8747

號一十月二年子壬

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1912.

五拜禮 號九廿月三其港香

838 PRA ANNU.
SINGAPORE 1912.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

THE "SYNDICALIST" CASE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 5.40 p.m.

Tom Mann, who was arrested in connection with a charge of inciting to mutiny, has been remanded.

Bail was allowed, the magistrate obtaining a written guarantee from Mann not to repeat the statements inciting soldiers to mutiny.

LABOUR LEADERS' APPEAL.

London, Mar. 28, 7.20 p.m.

The leaders of the Labour Party have issued an appeal to the strikers to refrain from disorder where men are resuming work, otherwise they will alienate public sympathy and strengthen the opposing interests.

WILLING TO RESUME.

Reports from the districts indicate that the men will vote for an early resumption. Four thousand troops are in readiness at Aldershot to leave at a moment's notice. Trains are in waiting in the siding. Ten thousand troops can rapidly be placed on the coalfields.

LABOUR SPLIT.

London, Mar. 28, 3.30 p.m.

It is expected that the miners' ballot will decide in favour of a resumption. Mr. Asquith made a speech to-day to the members of the mining constituencies, and it was in the nature of a manifesto, hoping they would give a lead to the miners' decision. The "Times" says there is a serious split between the trade unionists and the Socialists in the Labour party. The former are mostly miners, who were responsible for the decision of the party to oppose the third reading of the Bill. Mr. Macdonald says the Socialists are favouring abstention, and this may lead to a definite schism. The railways will suspend the goods traffic from the 3rd of April to the 9th, with the exception of the traffic in food, which will be conducted on two lines. They have cancelled the Easter excursions.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

STARVED TO DEATH.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 3.30 p.m.

A number of deaths are recorded in the Potteries, due to starvation. Earl Brownlow has consented to the cutting of trees on his estate at Grantham, and distributing them to the poor.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

Strike riots against the miners who have resumed working have broken out in the Midlands. Soldiers have been sent. It is stated that ten thousand troops at Aldershot are in readiness to proceed to the coalfields. Five hundred of the West Yorkshire regiment at Lichfield have gone to the Lytleton colliery at Huntingdon in Staffordshire, where, in spite of the appeals of their own agent, several thousand strikers throw missiles into the pit to prevent the reascending of eighty men who were sent down to effect repairs. The strikers set fire to two sheds, threw tubs into the road and did much other damage. The police made baton charges but were powerless. One-third of the Suffolk regiment at Aldershot has been ordered to Shrewsbury. A fourth of the Royal Fusiliers at Lichfield and a detachment of the Warwickshires and Shropshires have gone to Chirk, where intimidation has greatly lessened the number of workers.

LORDS AND THE BILL.

The Lords have passed the second reading of the Coal Bill. The subsequent stages of the Bill have been postponed till to-day to enable the Government to alter the wording of a technical amendment. The ballot of the men lessens the urgency of the Bill. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

A PIQUANT SCENE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 9.10 p.m.

There was a piquant scene in the House of Commons during the discussion of a Private Member's Women's Franchise Bill called the Conciliation Bill. Mr. Asquith, as an individual, strongly opposed the Bill and Sir Edward Grey replied to Mr. Asquith's arguments with equal vigour. —Reuter.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

ESTABLISHING A CODE.

[From Chinese Source.]

Shanghai, March 28.

The provisional assemblies of the seven northern provinces have sent delegates to Tientsin, to attend the conference on the question of the confederation of the provinces, and to draw up regulations for the election of Governors General.

SHUM'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

It is reported that Shum Chun-hsun, ex-viceroy of Canton will be appointed as High Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

A MODEST REQUEST.

Sing Wan, ex-viceroy of Kansu, has telegraphed to President Yuan Shih-kai asking for a grant of \$2,000,000 to pay his soldiers, whom he means to disband.

DIPLOMATIC COMMISSION.

President Yuan has appointed Sze Shiu-ki as Diplomatic Commissioner for the Fengtien province.

REVOLT IN SOOCHOW.

The troops in Soochow have revolted as the result of a theatrical performance which they witnessed and are firing and looting the houses. In this they are being assisted by the soldiers who have recently returned from Nanking. The situation is serious and the city gates have been closed.

IRRITATION IN TIENSIN.

The officials and inhabitants in the native city of Tientsin are irritated by the action of the Japanese in taking over control of the constabulary, which they consider an infringement of their national rights. —"Shat Po."

BANK ROBBERS.

POLICE ACTIVITY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 4.45 a.m.

A message from Paris states that a reward of four thousand pounds sterling is offered for the discovery of the motor bandits who robbed the bank at Chantilly under sensational circumstances. Detectives are scouring the country for automobiles armed with big game repeating rifles intended to perjure the tyres of fleeing cars. The police force of Paris is to be increased by 1800 men. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Mar. 29, 1.40 a.m.

The race for the Liverpool Cup resulted as follows:—

Subterranean..... 1
Protestant Boy..... 2
Adam Bade..... 3

The betting was 11 to 2 Subterranean, 100 to 7 Protestant Boy, 100 to 7 Adam Bade. Nine-teen ran; won by a length and a half; a length separating second and third.

Royal Hackle was ridden by Jellies, and Bryony by Robbins. Helot did not compete but came under the starter's orders.

THE NATIONAL.

The betting for the Grand National is as follows:—

3 to 1 Rathnally (after 100 to 30 taken.)
5 to 1 Jerry M.
10 to 1 Rory O'More.
100 to 9 Caubcan.
100 to 8 Carsay.
100 to 7 Jenkinstown.
100 to 6 Covert Coat.
—Reuter.

NATIONAL PROBABLES.

London, Mar. 28, 5.55 p.m.

The following are the starters and jockeys in the Grand National:—

Jerry M.—Piggott.
Rathnally—Chadwick.
Jenkinstown—Payne.
Rory O'More—Mason.
Caubcan—Newey.
Bloodstone—F. Lyall.
Mount Prospect's Fortune—Kelly.

Glenside—Ussher.
Carsay—Drake.
Ballyhackle—J. Morgan.
Kilkeel—Trudgill.
Fetlar's Pride—G. Lyall.
Sir Halbert—Smith.
Regent—T. Morgan.
Bridges IV—Poole.
Covert Coat—Walsh.
Axe Pin—Anthony.
White Legs II—Farrell.
Great Cross—Lawn.
Pacemaker—A. Aylin.
Foghardy—Owser (Mr. W. Maoneill).
Gold Seal II—Finn.
Glendunder—Foran.
Sans Pour—Kay.
—Reuter.

KAISER'S VISITS.

AT CORFU.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28 1.40 p.m.

The Kaiser has arrived at Corfu. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

WOOL REVISION BILL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 11.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Democrats have again introduced the Wool Revision Bill which was vetoed by Taft in 1911. It makes legislation affecting wool duties impossible before the elections. —Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND.

SIR J. WARD RESIGNS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 5.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Wellington states that Sir Joseph Ward has resigned and that Mr. Thomas McKenzies has assumed the Premiership. —Reuter.

WALFISCH BAY.

THE CESSION RUMOUR.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 5.40 p.m.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he was unaware of any grounds for contemplating the cession of Walfisch Bay. —Reuter.

BOXING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 3.20 a.m.

The following were the winners in the Amateur Boxing Championships at the Alexandra Palace:—

Bantams: W. Allen, Polytechnic; and Wye, Columbia.
Featherweights: Baker, Hendon; and Rayson, Polytechnic.
Lightweights: Marriott, Stansfield; and Grace, Eton.

Middleweights: Chandler, Stock Exchange; and Throver, Hendon.
Heavyweights: Smith, Metropolitan Police; and Foots, London Hospital. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRALIAN TYPHOON.

MISSING VESSEL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 11.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Perth states that the Koombana has not been heard of. She carried 48 passengers and 77 of a crew. —Reuter.

HEAVY DEATH ROLL.

London, Mar. 28, 4.45 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Perth, West Australia, reports that thirty-two whites and forty coloured people perished in the typhoon of the 25th inst.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Important investigation.

In view of the discovery that sleeping sickness in man may be caused by the bite of another species of tsetse fly besides that which has till quite recently been regarded as the sole carrier of the germs, a Commission appointed by the Government, and under the control of the Royal Society, has been despatched to Nyasaland. Sir Daniel Bruce, who has acquired considerable experience in the investigation of the causes of the disease in Uganda and elsewhere, is in charge of the operations, and he is accompanied by Lady Bruce, Captain Hamerton, R.A.M.C., and Professor Newstead, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. The inquiry, it is expected, will extend over a period of not less than three years.

At present, says a writer in a Home paper, there is a direct conflict of opinion on the subject. Men like Livingstone, Stanley, Baines, and Selous have recorded from their own experience a belief in the theory that big game harbour the tsetse, while others—notably Mr. Owen Letcher, F.R.G.S., who has traversed the whole of Northern Rhodesia with the object of collecting data as to the geographical distribution of big game and the alleged dependence of the fly on the larger mammals—take an opposite view. For instance, he has never seen a tsetse fly at a height of 4,000 ft. or more above sea-level, no matter how plentiful the game may have been, while in many districts where the flies were abundant there were no buffalo. He also found that the regions which were most favourable to both fly and game are ominously unsuitable for colonisation by white people.

Quite recently, however, Dr. Kinghorn, of the Chartered Company's Sleeping Sickness Commission, discovered that the disease may be caused by the tsetse fly (Glossina morsitans), which has been supposed to live exclusively on the blood of animals, and has, therefore, been regarded as not dangerous to man. If so, this goes a long way to confirm the view that game acts as a reservoir of the germs, and conduces largely to the spread of the disease. Still, the point is not quite free from doubt, so that great importance attaches to the work of Sir David Bruce and his colleagues.

What the authorities really fear is that the disease may spread south to Natal and Zululand, where there are large herds of domestic cattle, and it is, therefore, hoped that the Commission will find some cure or alleviation for it.

TELEGRAMS.

LOAN TO PERSIA.

\$200,000 ADVANCED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Mar. 28, 7.20 p.m.

A message from Teheran states that in view of the satisfactory reply of Persia to the joint note, England and Russia have each advanced Persia one hundred thousand sterling. —Reuter.

NOVELIST AS "SHOP SLAVE."

Mr. H. G. Wells' Story of His Early Days.

Mr. H. G. Wells contributes a brief but striking preface to "Shop Slavery and Emancipation" by Mr. William Paine.

"Mr. Paine," says Mr. Wells, "paints the dismal miseries of the 'living-in' shop assistant none too dismally; to that I can bear witness."

"For a wretched couple of years in my boyhood I lived in one of these abominable dormitories he describes, ate the insufficient food supplied, and acted as drudge in the shop."

"Then, when I was fifteen, I ran away one Sunday morning to my mother, and told her I would rather die than go on being a drudge."

"That seventeen-mile tramp, without breakfast, to deliver that ultimatum is still very vivid in my memory."

"I felt them most desperately wicked, and now I know it was nearly the best thing I ever did in my life."

"And all the brotherhood of man fled with me that morning out of the house of mean bondage to life and opportunity."

"But such a lot of us before it is too late will not 'rather die,' and there you have the secret of all the tale of pitiful degradation that Mr. Paine recounts so bitterly."

"Getting On."

The condition of the average assistant, according to Mr. Paine, is one of desperate, aqualid, starving wretchedness. There is only one type of man who can draw profit from the system, and that is the type which is expert in the art of getting on.

And how is the draper's assistant to get on? The author explains the nature of the process by a striking analogy:—

"I remember in the Exeter Theatre fire of 1887—of which I was an eye-witness—a burly brute, who forced his way out of the gallery by scrambling over the heads of those who were suffocating in a bend of the stairs, literally ploughed his path through the congested mass of human beings, beating back, or gripping faces and hands to aid his exit. The like is analogous of 'getting on' behind the counter."

The shop-assistant married at his peril: often at the peril of losing his situation.

"And, in any case, his children will be poorer than himself; his home will be dull, dreary, his mind will be full of apprehension of the future."

Mr. Paine thinks that the utter abolition of the "living-in" system would do a great deal, but he looks forward to a more complete emancipation, and a brotherhood amongst the shop workers, leading to their happy emancipation out of all their ills.

Shipping

? GOING HOME?**WHY NOT**

A Holiday
at Home,
and a way
to get
there that's
a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colorado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Francisco, Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed "Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy. Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra. Meals for epicures under the superintendence of a caterer of International Repute.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. For a return ticket to London the cost is but \$120, including berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the cost is \$45. For the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided for \$43 to London (return ticket \$74) and to San Francisco \$25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS:-

KOREA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 2	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	"	Apr. 10	"
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	"	Apr. 30	"
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	May 20	"
KOREA	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

INTERMEDIATE. -

China	10,200	"	"	Apr. 23	"
Nile	11,000	"	"	"	"

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blakes Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KUBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTRA," 4,644 tons, Captain J. R. O'Sullivan, due at HONGKONG from RANGOON on 30th March, at daylight, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KURE on the 1st April, at 4 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates, to be followed by S.S. "PULTALA," 4,162 tons, Capt. H. Childley.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA," will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 30th March, 1912, at daylight, followed by the S.S. "WARDIA" on 10th April, taking cargo and passengers at current rates. The above Steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1912.

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Notices**PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.****TIME TABLE.****WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 15 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.50 p.m.
every 15 minutes.	

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.	
--------------------------	--

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 2nd Nov., 1911.

H.C. Wilks, M.I.Mech., E.A.M.N.A.,
Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Land.
Alexandra Buildings, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1911.

[20]

Notices**CHINA EXPRESS CO.**

(ESTABLISHED 1844.)

GENERAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Parcels and Cases of any Size, Shape, or Weight forwarded to All Parts of The World, at the Lowest Rates of Freight.

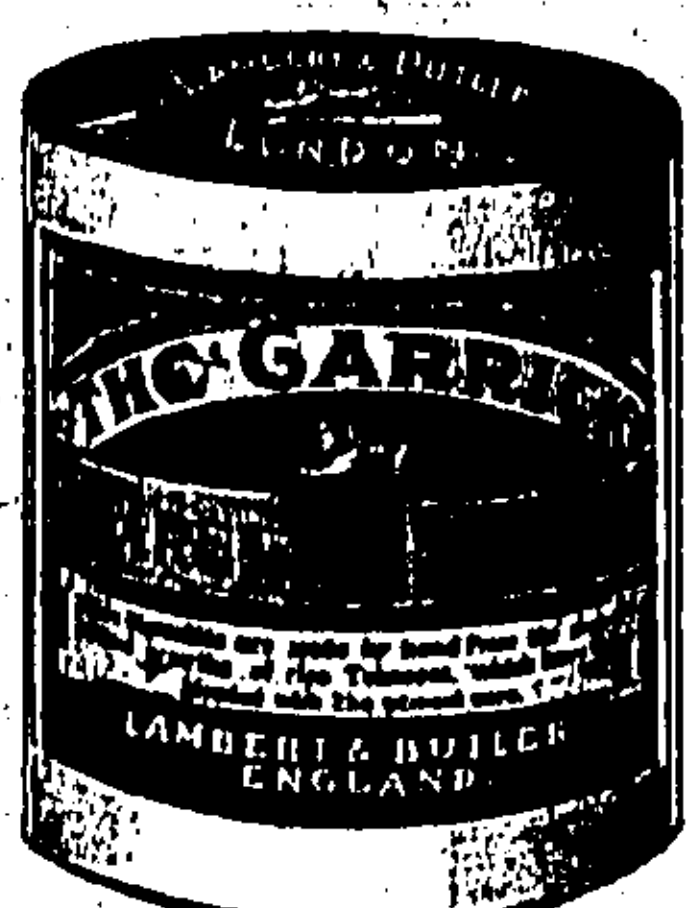
TELEPHONE No. 668. P.O. BOX 250.

3, DUDDELL STREET.

JOHN TAYLOR, MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1912.

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CONSTANT GROWTH
SIGNIFIES
CONSTANT MERIT.

"THE GARRICK"

TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES
HOLD THE CONFIDENCE OF THEIR SMOKERS.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT AND BUTLER,
ENGLAND.

NOW READY!!!

OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest Bohemian Hops and German Malt by an Expert German Brewer. May be had from dealer or from the undersigned.

O.



B.

Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO., LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.

THE ALK J D JOKY LTD & ENG MEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.

Agents,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

[42]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 375 lbs net

In Bags of 250 lbs net

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1911.

[53]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Borrowers and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.

Underwritten and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1912.

[52]

To Let**TO LET.**

NO 4, MORRISON HILL. This house is being completely re-decorated and will be ready for entry about 1st April. Apply Property Office Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Hongkong, 16th March, 1912.

[212]

OFFICES in King's Building.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 16th Dec. 1911.

[55]

OFFICES TO LET.

First Class, central accommodation, light and airy, on First, Second, or Third Floor, in new building being erected for Messrs. WHITEWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. - Entrance from Des Voeux Road. Electric Lift to all floors. Electric Light throughout.

The plan can be seen and all particulars obtained at the Office of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & TURNER, Alexandra Buildings, 2nd Floor.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1912.

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Notices**WM. POWELL, LIMITED.**

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NOW SHOWING

SPRING

MILLINERY.

A LARGE -

SELECTION

OF

"SEMI"

TRIMMED

AND

UNTRIMMED

HATS.

MODERATE PRICES.

William Powell, Limited

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1912.

[7]

KUHN

AND

KOMOR.

Art Curio Dealers.

INSPECTION INVITED

A. KUHN,

Proprietor.

[65]

Entertainment**BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.**

(Flower Street.)

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

AT

9.15 p.m.

9.45 p.m.

THE LATEST PICTURE PLAYS

AND

VIOLA-

THE SISTERS PRICE-

LILLIAN.

7.15 p.m. Pictures only. 7.15 p.m.

Lessons and Manager,

R. H. Stephenson.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1912.

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Just received, a fresh consignment of

PAUL CLOUT CHAMPAIGNE;

Extra Dry

at \$24.00 per case of 2 doz. pts.

FRENCH STORE,

L. Gagneau,

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FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.**WHAT THEY THINK.**

China Mail.

Superfluous Unmarried English-women.

What the Overseas dominions require are domestic women to whom the elementary duties of life make appeal, and we gather that the aim of the Colonial Intelligence League is to bring about a change in the educational system of England whereby this old-fashioned type of female can again be produced to meet the needs of the new countries. We read that "the Colonial Intelligence League aims at telling the truth and the whole truth to the educated woman of England about the life overseas. It points out no roseate pictures of immediate ease and wealth, yet it points out the immense hopefulness, the infinite possibilities which the life offers." It intends to do more than this: Through the hand mistresses of public and secondary schools for girls, seven of whom are on the committee, it hopes to instil into the rising generation a better understanding of the problem of its future, and to influence parents in the same direction. The League desires also to establish settlements in country districts overseas whither the newly arrived British girl can go and gain initiation into the life of the new country side by side with comrades who have accompanied or preceded her.

Daily Press.

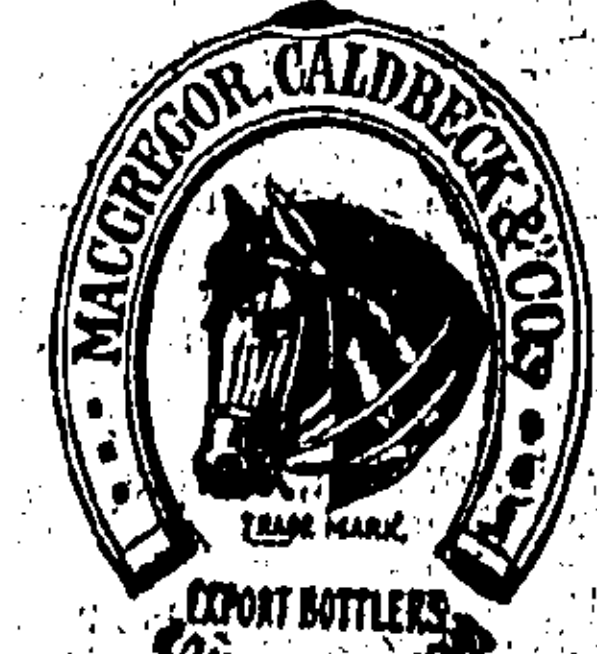
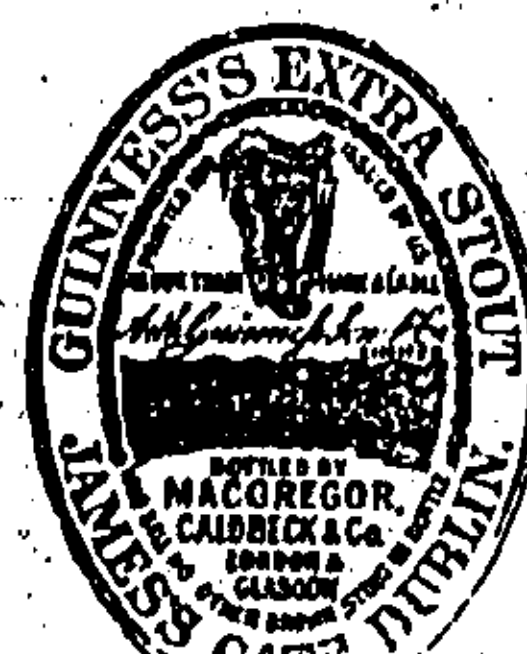
A Serious Situation.

Is Manchuria to be Japan's *quid pro quo* for her recognition of the extension of Russia's sphere of influence into Mongolia? If so, what is China to do? What is to be her attitude? This may be the problem shortly to be faced by Yuan Shih-kai and his Ministers. Russia and Japan working in secret union will hold a powerful hand. Thoughts such as these are inspired by the strange alliance observed by the Government of Japan with regard to the reported doings of Russia in Mongolia. On the other hand, an explanation has been semi-officially published in Russia with a view to showing that an entirely false construction has been placed upon Russian policy. In this communique it was declared that "the Russian Government has no wish to interfere in Chinese affairs and cherishes no aggressive designs in Mongolia, but it cannot but be concerned in the restoration of order in Mongolia, which is adjacent to Siberia and in which Russian trade has important interests." The statement, nevertheless, showed, and plainly stated, that should Mongolia break her bonds with China, the Russian Government, in spite of all its desire to see the quarrel between China and Mongolia settled, "would be compelled to enter into business relations with Mongolia by force of circumstances." Russia would view an armed struggle between Chinese and Mongolians as undesirable in Russia's interests. On the same grounds could a rebellion in Manchuria be encouraged by Japan? The political situation in Mongolia to-day is one that may give rise to a serious impasse.

South China Morning Post.

Westernizing the East.

Will (China) become the great market of the world as has been prophesied? Yesterday we published an illuminating article on Australian Far Eastern trade, and while the author lightly touched on the possible nightmare Japan is and may be to foreign commercial progress, he revealed a fact which is not to be forgotten by the confident assertor of a nation's future development, and that is, that the individual purchasing capacity of the Oriental is small when compared with that of the Western world. The tens of millions of China have a great deal of money, but it is not theirs to spend as they like, and a necessary barrier to their becoming a great market of the world.

GUINNESS' STOUT, THE WELL-KNOWN "HORSEHEAD" BRAND.**BRAND.**

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK

MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN

and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912.

[46]

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

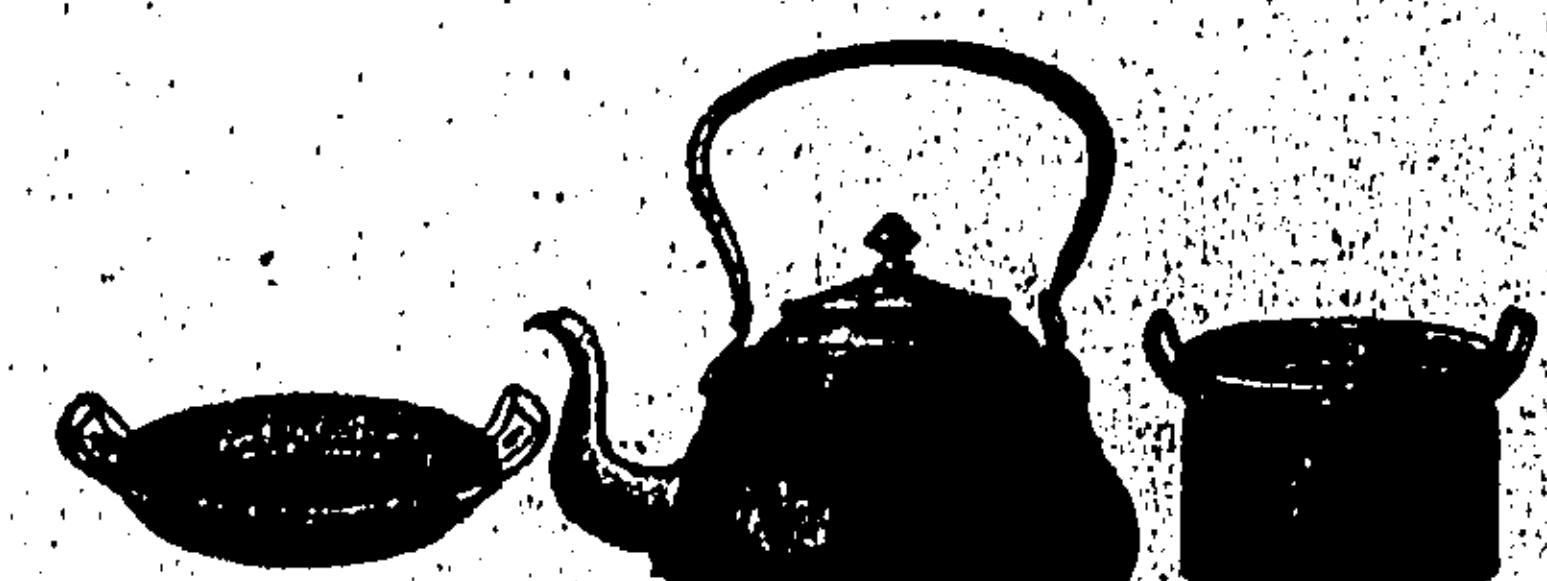
repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.

Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.

Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

OFFICE: St. George's Building, 2nd Floor, Telephone 1088.

[45]

**PURE-AL MINIMUM COOKING-UTENSILS.**

THE MOST HYGIENIC

NO RUST NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL.

VERY DURABLE

SAVE TIME AND FUEL

BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

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[44]



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WOMEN'S WORLD

[Items of interest to women, notices of forthcoming and notes on recent social events, and kindred paragraphs will be cordially welcomed. The co-operation of our lady readers is asked in order to make this feature at once especially interesting and useful.]

CHILDREN'S FROCKS.

To see a little girl looking like a miniature replica of her mother would at the present time arouse amusement at the expense of the mother and sympathy for the small victim. Yet for several generations children wore clothes of exactly the same fashion as their mothers and fathers.

To detail the stages by which we arrived at the children's fashions of to-day would be long and tedious. It suffices to remark in passing that not long since, during Queen Victoria's childhood, children's clothes were very simple, made of the same elaborate material that the age demanded for their mothers, and a "party" frock of good soft silk, plainly made, was accounted quite suitable for the small girl; her brother was also simply clad. With the sudden cult of aesthetic dress came more artistic garments, and the frequent use of yellow, which had for some time been a somewhat discoloured. Then was seen the quaint little "Liberty" frock with a small yoke and dainty turned-down collar and cuffs. To-day there are the most delicate tints, and the daintiest garments imaginable at the service of the small girl.

Some Pretty Childish Fashions.

The frocks here described are suitable for girls from seven to thirteen years of age.

Ninon is one of the most charming dress fabrics available, and this is chosen for a pale pink frock which is lined with maize Japanese silk to lend it warmth. There is a little hand-tucked vest, and the blouse-top is fashioned in kimono style, strips of ninon alternating with Malines lace. The little full skirt is built high, coming right up under the arms and shaped to a point in front. Just above the knees there are two half-inch tucks about an inch apart, then an insertion of Malines, again two more tucks, and from the last tuck there issues a narrow frilling of Malines lace.

To girdle the high waist, there is a sash of *peau de soie* in maize colour shot with rose pink, terminating at the left side with a clasp and long ends.

Another pretty cream frock in plaid, spotted net, was made quite full with a high waist outlined by a thick cherry-coloured silk cord ending in long tassels. Draped over the shoulders was a little felt, which had scalloped edges, and which was further ornamented with a little group of Empire wreaths in ribbon-work in two shades of green and cherry colour. The wide cuffs on the elbow sleeves were similarly treated, and the scallops were also to be seen at the hem of the skirt.

A picturesque frock, in white satin, had a yoke, on to which the skirt, which reached to the toes, was set in box-pleats. Outlining the high waist and hiding the line of the yoke was a rich, wide ribbon sash, with the palest blue ground, on which was printed a blurred design of pink and red roses. The collar worn on this frock was composed of row after row of Valenciennes lace, through which was threaded narrow blue satin ribbon. The little sleeves, which barely reached the elbow, had two frillings of this soft flimsy lace.

Shoes and Stockings.

The shoes and stockings should in each case match the trimmings. For the last-named frock, piqué shoes of pale blue satin were supplied with crossed blue

ribbons, and silk stockings to match. Generally speaking, frocks are worn quite short, they just reach the knees and reveal quite a deal of the dainty stockings and shoes.

A good plan is to have ninon overdresses and several coloured slips, with shoes and stockings to match them. This proves a most economical investment. It is a particularly good notion, too, for dancing-class wear, in which black or bronze shoes are an excellent choice.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE.

Tomato Soup.

Soupes maigres may be so delicious that it is to be regretted that English housekeepers do not allow them to appear more frequently on the menu. It should be borne in mind that the success of this variety of soup depends upon the flavour bestowed upon it by the assaioument and bouquet garni—a point to which we English pay far too little attention.

Ingredients.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fresh tomatoes, a sprig each of parsley and thyme, six peppercorns, one rash of bacon, 1 oz. of butter, one onion, one turnip, one carrot, one stick of celery, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of stock, 1 oz. of small sage.

Method.—Peel and slice the onion, turnip, carrot, and celery. Put the butter into a stewpan, and when hot put in the rash of bacon cut into shreds, and the sliced vegetables, and fry for a few minutes. Cut the tomatoes in small pieces, put them into the stewpan with the parsley, thyme, and peppercorns, and let all fry gently for six or seven minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent them burning. Add the stock, and allow the soup to simmer gently for two hours, and at the end of that time pass it through a sieve. Return it to the saucepan, and when it boils add the sage and boil for another fifteen or twenty minutes until the sage is clear. Serve very hot with fried bread.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

A CHANCE FOR EVERY AMATEUR.

The proprietor of the "Hongkong Telegraph" has decided to continue during March his offer of two prizes for the best photographs submitted to the editor by amateur photographers, during the month.

The first prize is one of \$10

and the second is one of \$5. It has been decided to widen the scope of the competition. To restrict it largely to active life in the Colony excludes many amateurs who are not yet experienced in this class of work. As the whole purpose of the competition is to stimulate interest in photography in Hongkong it has been felt better to remove all restriction and to

Give Everyone a Chance.

Pictures of active life, then, pictures of still life, pictures recent or pictures taken months ago, pictures of life or scenes in Hongkong or pictures taken in any part of China, pictures taken at home—any picture, general or local, may be sent along if it possesses interest at all. With the competition of so comprehensive a character there is a chance for any amateur photographer in Hongkong to win one of the prizes. The rules of competition appeared in the issue of March 1.

Photographic Competition

Coupon.

March 20, 1912.

I agree to enter the photographic competition on the express understanding that the editor's decision shall be final, and that he may, at his discretion, use the print sent herewith either in the "Hongkong Telegraph" or the "Weekly Telegraph."

Name.....

Address.....

LOCKED IN A BOILER.

A message from New Haven, Connecticut, dated Feb. 6 says:—Charles Tulver, a deck hand on the Storm King, one of the Star Line boats, will probably lose his leg, and to-night is suffering from severe burns as the result of being practically locked in the huge boiler of the boat. His home address is No. 441 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, but he is now at the New Haven Hospital and will be there for some time.

There had been trouble with the boiler all the way up from New York, and Tulver was sent from the deck to see if he could make the necessary repairs. His arrival in the boiler room was unnoticed. He crawled into the boiler and was at work there when the strong wind finally blew the heavy door shut, and it snapped so that it was impossible to open it from the inside.

Ellis Ailing, the engineer, not knowing Tulver was inside the boiler, turned on the steam. Tulver shouted, but the sizzling of the steam drowned his cries. He rushed toward the door, but the steam was so thick he could not find it and was badly burned. When he did, he pounded on it, burning himself more severely, and finally attracted the attention of Ailing, who opened the door and Tulver fell out unconscious.

"BELOW PAR."

A Royal Physician's Experience.

"I feel completely done up!" How often does one hear that expression, which means so much to the man or woman who utters it and, as a rule, so little to those who hear it.

It betokens, of course, a condition of mental and physical lassitude, either of which may result from the other, and denotes that for some reason or other the individual is "below par" and that his vital forces are not working properly. It may be that the digestion is disordered and he is not able to assimilate sufficient food, or that his excretory organs are unable to keep the blood sufficiently pure, with the result that waste products increase in it and block, as it were, the vital functions in exactly the same way as ashes block a furnace.

It is obvious, too, that, as every function of the body is under the control of the nervous system, if the latter is "below par" the former will, likewise, in time, tend to work sluggishly.

It is equally obvious, therefore, that whether the cause is nervous or physical, this condition of "flopiness" or ennui can be most readily removed by the use of a food which is easily digestible on the one hand and has no waste on the other, while, if at the same time, it directly nourishes the nervous system, its action in bringing about a cure will be even more rapid still.

All these qualities are possessed by Sanatogen, that tonic nerve

food the praises of which have been sung by the chief medical men in every part of the world, and by thousands upon thousands of their colleagues everywhere.

Sanatogen's power of digestibility is so great that it is rapidly assimilated. It has been called by physicians "the food which is all food and no waste," and consequently it throws no strain on the excretory organs. Finally, as it contains phosphorus in the exact form in which it exists in the brain and nervous system, it restores them to their highest power of activity, and thus benefits the whole body in the shortest time and most vital manner possible. In his analysis, that distinguished Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., states:—"Sanatogen contains a relatively large amount of organic phosphorus, i.e., phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed." Sanatogen's value has further been strikingly attested by Dr. Ernest Ott, Physician Extraordinary to His late Majesty King Edward VII., who states:—"In my experience the results of using Sanatogen have been notably good in cases of convalescence after severe illnesses, and also when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

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OH. WITZKE, SUB-AGENT
Hongkong, December 7th, 1911. [17]



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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1912.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Of special interest at the present juncture is the announcement made by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs in regard to Japan's attitude towards China. For the past few months Japan's actions have been very closely scrutinized; there have not been wanting those who expected that she would endeavour to turn the troubles to China to account in some way. It has to be admitted that there has been little hitherto to justify the suspicion. In regard to financing the former revolutionaries, it is true that some arrangements were made with the apparent knowledge of the Japanese Government that were not altogether consistent with the relationship that existed between the then Government of China and the Japanese Government. But Japan was not the sole, nor was she the worst, offender in this connection. Also it is known that vast quantities of munitions of war poured into central China from Japan, but in all the circumstances this is the kind of "private enterprise" of which more Governments than one found it possible to have no official cognizance.

An official announcement by a Minister for Foreign Affairs may be taken as binding upon the Government of which the Minister is a member; hence the importance of Viscount Uchida's utterance. He claimed that Japan had throughout desired to maintain a pacific attitude and to work in entire accord with the other Powers. With this object in view constant consultations with other Powers had taken place as affairs developed in China. The obligations imposed by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance necessarily rendered it essential that Great Britain should be consulted particularly, as the two countries were pledged to harmonious action. All this is straight forward and "correct," and only prejudice could induce unfavourable criticism.

When we come to the concluding portion of Viscount Uchida's interesting statement, however, we find something that may mean much or little. The Japanese Foreign Minister said: "We have special interests in South Manchuria as has Russia in the North," and he went on to say, that in consequence of this there had been several interchanges of views with Russia in order "to avoid ill-feeling and misunderstanding." One of the many diplomatic expressions that the layman would like to see explicitly defined is "special interests." The special interests claimed by Russia in Manchuria—North and South—caused the Russo-Japanese War. The special interests of Japan in Korea caused the loss of nationality to the Koreans. Now the special interests of Japan in South Manchuria necessitate a constant interchange of views with Russia to prevent ill-feeling and misunderstanding. There is more in this than meets the eye. Suspicion in regard to Russia's actions in Mongolia have been freely expressed and Viscount Uchida has given some ground for the belief that Russia had good reasons for supposing that the strengthening of her position in Mongolia—on China's expense—was regarded by Japan with benignity and goodwill. It might be well for Viscount Uchida to be more explicit. He has either said too much or too little.

DAY BY DAY.

Each generation believes that it stands on the boundary line between an old bad epoch and a good new one.

To-day Paper.

Woman's World and the coupon for the Photographic Competition will be found on page 3. On page 8 appear Xaverian's notes on Sport.

H.M.S. Newcastle left for Shanghai to-day.

At the Marine Court to-day, a Chinese cook was remanded on a charge of boarding a ship without permission.

A small fire broke out at 22, Caine Road, last evening, caused by the overturning of a kerosene lamp. Fortunately little damage was done.

At the Magistrate's this morning a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of copper rivets, 11 lbs. in all, value \$9.08, the property of the Admiralty. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

We have received from the Eastern Extension, Australasian and China Telegraph Company, Limited, the scale of rates per word to be operative on and after April 1. It is to be remarked that both ordinary and deferred charges are given.

Two Chinese, who were arrested for petty thefts yesterday, have brought more trouble on themselves than they anticipated. One was caught stealing \$8 worth of clothes from the Military Hospital at Bowen Road, and the other was arrested for stealing 10 cents from the person. On arrival at the Police Station both were identified as men who had returned from banishment before their time, and are accordingly held on that charge as well.

The number of stud horses and mares to be bought in Europe by the Japanese Government this year is over 80, and the amount appropriated for the purchase of these animals is ¥400,000. The official to be sent to Europe for the purchase of the horses will leave Japan towards the end of next month. He will first visit France, where a big horse show is to be shortly held. He will next visit England, Austria, and other countries in Europe, selecting suitable animals for breeding purposes.

The Harbour Case.

At the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon the case was continued before Mr. E. A. Irving in which four Chinese were charged with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty on board the s.s. Sui An on Feb. 28. The hearing was devoted to the defence, and each of the four defendants gave evidence.

Mr. Potter, who appeared for the defence, submitted that there was not enough evidence to warrant a conviction, a contention that was upheld by Mr. Irving, who dismissed the case.

Organ Recital.

The next of the series of monthly organ recitals that Mr. Denman Fuller gives during the season, will take place in St. John's Cathedral on Tuesday evening at 5.30 o'clock. Included in programme is the "Lat Sonata" by Karg-Elert, which is quite new and is creating a sensation in musical circles at home. Other items include—"Requiem Aeternam" by Brail Harwood; Prelude to Parival, Wagner; and "Funeral March" Hymn of Sorapha, Guilmant.

The other items will be rendered by Mr. R. C. Edwards on the violin, and Mrs. "Adornion" by Borowski, and Mendelssohn's violin concerto.

DENTIST AND SOLDIER.

Question of Military Debts.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Supreme Court this morning, in delivering judgment in a case wherein Doctors Kew Brothers sued Sergeant Wreford, R.E. for \$30 due for services rendered, said:—"This is a claim against a sergeant in the Royal Engineers for a debt due in respect of dental services rendered to him by the plaintiffs who are Dental Surgeons. The question is whether defendant actually agreed to pay to the plaintiffs the amount, be it what it might, by which their account to him should be in excess of the sum allowed by the War Office. On inquiring into the facts I have come to the conclusion, after some slight hesitation, that the money claimed is actually due, on a contract between the defendant and the plaintiffs. But the question then arises whether this amount can be recovered, having regard to the provisions of section 144 of the Army Act with respect to debts under £30. The defendant has formally claimed the protection of the section.

The matter is not free from difficulty of all comes the question whether it is in the Colony of Hongkong. The defendant is of course a person subject to military law and therefore by virtue of section 2 (2) the Army Act applies generally to him. Again he is a soldier of the regular forces, and therefore comes within the special provisions of section 144. But this is not enough, for there is a further question—whether the section is also binding on the plaintiffs, who are civilians. In the United Kingdom the Act of course has a general force and effect and this section binds anyone who has dealings with a soldier. In a Colony the matter is not so simple, for it is frequently not easy to decide whether an Act or part of an Act is meant to apply to the King's subjects abroad.

There is in the Statute no such express extension of its provisions to the British Colonies as is found e.g. in the Merchant Shipping Act—nor does there appear any such clear intention that the Act shall have a general force outside the United Kingdom as can be found in e.g. the Regimental Debt Act. The rule of course is that Parliament will not be presumed to enact law to take effect outside the United Kingdom unless such intention is clearly to be gathered from the enactment itself. If the section is really in force here it will of course apply to persons not soldiers and not even subject to military law—that is, to any person who may chance to give credit to a soldier of the regular forces, and the effect will be to deprive that person of his remedy in the usual course of law. This does not of course mean that he is without remedy—only that he must avail himself of the limited one provided by the Act—and that he must follow the procedure there given. Shortly stated the effect of the section is that a soldier of the regular forces cannot be taken out of his Majesty's service by any process of any court of law or be compelled to appear in person before any court on account of any claim for a civil debt where the amount of the claim does not exceed £30, but there is a provision that a person having a cause of action may, notwithstanding anything in the section, after due notice in writing, proceed to judgment. He can then have execution other than judgment other than against the person, pay, ammunition, equipment, regimental necessities or clothing of such soldier. So that in effect the section binds a creditor in two ways, first of all he must give a proper notice—and then, after judgment, his remedy by execution is limited as provided by the Act. There is perhaps no particular hardship involved in the requirements that notice must be given. This notice should, I suppose, be to the effect that the soldier is not bound to appear in person and that if judgment goes against him the creditor has only limited power of execution. It was considered

in early times to be entirely in accordance with public policy for a variety of reasons that neither the person, pay, or military appointments of a soldier should be liable to be taken in execution for petty debts. A learned author writes on the subject as follows:

"The arrest of the soldier for debt involved different considerations. In the first place, where conscripts had been impressed, or flogged, (to escape the punishment of death) or insolvents, (that of perpetual imprisonment), had entered the Army, it was important to society to keep them there. On the other hand, men, then as now, might enlist into the Service with no other object in time of peace than to escape the legal consequences of pecuniary embarrassment, and the enlistment, with unlimited force, might be fraudulently urged against the honest claim of creditors. The action of Parliament was directed to these ends, to prevent the soldier first from being trusted, by ordering his officer to cry down his financial credit in each town which the regiment entered, and afterwards from being taken out of the Army, by those who had wrongfully trusted him, to the injury of the public Service. Thus the 3rd Act of George 1st 1715, declared that no "volunteers" should be taken out of the Army by any process other than for criminal matters, and the Act of 1717 authorized any Justice to discharge such prisoners from arrest without the payment of any fee. As applied to volunteers only, society was safe from the release of convicts or of imprisoned debtors, but it placed every soldier out of the reach of the law in regard to making any pecuniary compensation for torts committed or for any other legal obligations contracted by him. The Lords made this grievance a subject of "protest," and Parliament endeavoured to meet the difficulty in both aspects, first by enabling just debts to be recovered, and then by preventing the soldier from being withdrawn from the Army by an arrest fraudulently arranged with a conniving creditor. The Act of 1717 accordingly provided that the debt or damages should amount to £10 at the least, and be proved on oath. ("The administration of justice under military martial law, page 50.") It is often very difficult to decide a question of the construction of an Act in the absence of authority, and without hearing the point argued. I have not found it easy to make up my mind, but on the whole I am inclined to find, having regard to the scope and policy of the Act, that this section was intended to apply in the Colonies. The section itself is stated to be binding on the soldier. If it binds the soldier, then, to be effective, it must bind those who choose to deal with him. I may of course be wrong in my view, and it is of course possible that should a similar case again arise, I may find it necessary on hearing argument, and on a fuller consideration, to change my opinion. For the present I will only say that to the best of my judgment, the section is in force in this Colony. The plaintiff has not, I think, given the notice required by the proviso, and cannot therefore, have judgment. I do not, however, think the writ is laid. If his solicitor desires it, I am willing to adjourn the hearing. If in the meantime the defendant is duly served, the plaintiff is at liberty to come here and prove his case, and get his judgment for what it may be worth.

Mr. Goldring:—Will you Lordship adjourn it sine die.

His Lordship:—I think so.

Mr. Goldring:—Thank you, my Lord.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. Craigengower.

The Hongkong C. C. play a match against the champions of the League (Craigengower) tomorrow on the Club ground. Play starts at 2.15 p.m. sharp. The following will represent the Hongkong C. C.:—R. E. O. Bird (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, A. R. Sutherland, Lieut. Annaheim, R. J. Surg. Fisher, R. N., R. F. Long, R. M. Austin, W. C. D. Turner, A. E. Fowler, A. W. Joseland and W. E. Warburton.

AN INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

The Fook Lung Firm v. the Lai Yuen Firm and Others.

The following are some of the more interesting points in the judgment given in the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, in the case of the Fook Lung firm v. the Lai Yuen firm and others:—

In the many cases I have tried in this court, I do not remember one in which the real point in issue has been so covered up, as to be almost hidden with questions of procedure. These questions have involved already several interlocutory decisions, and now that the case has come up for trial many others have been raised. For a Judge who has a rooted antipathy to mere procedure, so long as it is not based on a principle of law, this has been exceptionally trying; but I am not in the least blaming the learned counsel who have raised them, for many of them are inseparable from the action, which is a partnership action for an account which in itself is bottomed in procedure.

I hold that the facts are proved without any legal question arising: that five firms entered into partnership, and established the firm known as the New Yan Wo; that they appointed persons to represent them in the management, who were the managers of their own firms, and that in 1880 these managers were three in number, Shi Sang-kai, Wan Hui-shung and Chan Kit-shan, the latter representing three out of the five partner firms; and that finally the three managers were, taking them in order of seniority Chan Kit-shan, Wong Sing-nam and Li Hong-man. Wong Sing-nam represented the plaintiff firm. It is clear that Chan Kit-shan practically exercised the greatest amount of control over the business, were shown the draft balance sheets, which they checked in such a way as they thought sufficient and consistent with their duties to the firm they represented (and did in fact examine the accounts in the usual way), agreed that they were correct, thus authorising their transcription into the Balance Sheet Book, finally agreeing to the destruction of the drafts and periodically to the destruction of the old books of the firm. In doing this I am clearly of opinion they established a course of dealing between themselves as to the management of the firm by which all the members of the firm are bound.

It was contended that this defence amounted to a defence of "account stated," and further that there are certain established principles relating to that defence, none of which were proved by Chan Kit-shan's evidence, and therefore that the plaintiff must succeed. But this question gave rise to another point of procedure at the trial: it was contended that as defendants had set up a defence of "account stated," the onus was on them and that therefore they ought to begin. I acquiesced in this, though now I have some doubt whether I was right. The fact is the legal term "account stated" was used, certainly by me, as I see by my notes, without due consideration colloquially rather than legally; and it was not until the learned Counsel for the plaintiff elaborated the law on the subject that I considered the point with greater care; I am of opinion that the defendants do not set up "account stated" in this paragraph of their Statement of Defence.

What the defendants alleged, his Lordship continued, is something quite different; something which has no technical name or meaning—simply that a course of dealing with regard to the keeping of the account and the preparation of the balance sheets has been established between the partners, that this has been complied with by the defendants through their managers, and that

the plaintiff firm through its manager has accepted them as accurate, and that therefore their rights are already satisfied: the defendants merely rely on the common law of acquiescence, and the question is whether they can do so.

As the result of my ruling Chan Kit-shan went into the box as a further almost inevitable result he was taken in chief through all the items as to which fraud was alleged, and the representative of the plaintiff firm was not called. Things seem to have got inverted, and I cannot help thinking in a great measure through my ruling as to who was to begin. But having so ruled I cannot alter my decision.

His Lordship in reference to the principal points said, they were:—(1) That the balance sheets were not sent out to the firms who were partners in the New Yan Wo. But this would not be necessary in this case, for there were only five partners in the five firms; they all represented in the management, in the preparation of the accounts and balance sheets. The partners in the component firms were not partners in the New Yan Wo; but Chan Kit-shan said that they were allowed access to the accounts on applying through their respective managers. (2) That in these balance sheets there was no statement of the general position of the firm, but that there were only the working balance sheets of each year. This is covered by what I have already said, that if all the partners agree to keep their accounts in a certain way there is nothing to prevent them, and one partner cannot afterwards turn round and say they ought to have been kept in another way. With reference to the point that for about the first ten years of his management Chan Kit-shan must have had almost sole control, his Lordship pointed out that although the two other managers were absent from the Colony, Chan Kit-shan had always communicated with them and that, after this period, when they were more regularly in the Colony, there was ample time to check errors, if any, and there was no evidence of errors having been alleged.

Generally, His Lordship proceeded, Chan Kit-shan gave his evidence in a straightforward way, and it seemed to him truthfully given. After reviewing the evidence at further length, His Lordship gave his decision as reported in yesterday's issue of the "Telegraph."

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, March 28.

Jim Tiu-yun, the managing director of the Canton section of the Yuet Han Railway, and Wong Chung-lung, director of the same railway, have written to the Governor General stating that a meeting of the shareholders was to be held to confirm the election of new directors, and asking for the presence of the Commissioner of the Police at the function. This official has been instructed to attend with a large force of police.

In consequence of the fight between the revolutionary soldiers under Chan Men-ngok and Lam Kut-chun, an opportunity has been afforded the local bandits to pursue their nefarious calling without hindrance. Some nights ago a large body of marauders surrounded the Lam Wong country market and set fire to many of the shops. A large number of people were killed.

The Nam Hoi magistrate has issued a proclamation ordering the butchers on strike to resume business at once. Severe punishments are threatened for disobedience and as a consequence many of the strikers have already reopened their shops.

Almost every day the neighbourhood of the Official Specie Department is crowded with people eager to cash the old notes of issue, and in the corner people have been injured. Just recently a soldier who was in a hurry to change some notes, started firing blank cartridges to clear a way for himself. Considerable confusion followed, though no one is reported to have been hurt.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

LORDS PASS BILL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay Mar. 20, 7.20 a.m.
The Lords have passed the remaining stages of the Coal Bill.

SPEECH BY ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith, addressing the House of Commons, dwelt upon the wisdom of Parliament in not fettering the discretion of the joint boards by imposing specific figures. He emphasised that the refusal to insert figures in the Act must be taken to express no opinion by Parliament that the figures put forward are unreasonable.

CRYPTIC UTTERANCE.

He pointed out that the movement as far as a large majority of the miners was concerned was a disinterested one, but the interests of the community were daily increasing. The country had shown an unexpected wealth of resources in meeting an unexampled crisis.—Reuter.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.
FINANCIAL AID.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Mar. 20, 7.20 a.m.
The "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that Russia favours the Belgian loan, but objects to the Four Nations loan on the ground that financial aid to the young Republic must not involve an increase on the military burdens of the Powers whose dominions are coterminous with China.

It is held in St. Petersburg that whatever syndicate may conclude the loan these Powers must have a controlling, if not an exclusive, voice in the transaction. This will be easily attainable by joint agreement.

The arguments are to be communicated to London and Paris after the conclusion of the present exchange of views.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

NO PROGRESS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Mar. 20, 7.20 a.m.
The negotiations regarding Morocco between France and Spain show no progress whatever.—Reuter.

TRIPOLI WAR.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, Mar. 20, 7.20 a.m.
Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that a telegram from Russian sources in Rome foreshadowed, immediate action on the part of the Italian fleet on European and Asiatic shores.

DEATH OF MR. C. L. GORHAM.

Death has inflicted another loss on the Colony, this time in the person of Mr. C. L. Gorham.

On Thursday a message from San Francisco announced that Mr. Gorham had passed away. The deceased gentleman was connected with the business and social life of the Colony for over thirty years. As a young man he was employed as a freight clerk on the Pacific steamers, afterwards joining the shipping staff of Messrs. Russell & Co. When the Pacific Mail Company opened up in the Colony Mr. Gorham joined their staff as second chief. Eventually Mr. Gorham took up the business of Chinese Passenger Broker. Deceased who had been suffering from ill health for a number of years, made it a practice to leave Hongkong during the hot weather, and used to make a trip over to his home in America. Mr. Gorham left the Colony for America last June and his protracted stay was sufficient to prove to his friends that his health had not improved. Deceased was a most unassuming man and disliked publicity.

News of his death has been received with sincere regret by a large number of friends.

TALE OF A PONY.

Railway Company v. Law Sult

Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Court this morning gave judgment in the case in which Mr. Harold West, Taiipo, claimed the sum of \$100 from the management of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, being the value of a pony alleged to have been destroyed by the negligence of the defendants or their servants. Mr. P. W. Goldring was for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor, defended.

His Lordship said:—The plaintiff, who is a survey officer of the Public Works Department, was the owner of two ponies which from April 1911 he was in the habit of turning out to graze on a piece of unoccupied Crown land adjoining his quarters in a Government bungalow at Taiipo. It appears that a predecessor of the plaintiff's grazed his pony on the same land since 1905 and cattle belonging to local Chinese also pastured there from time to time. The plaintiff had never asked or claimed permission to use this pasture and he paid nothing in respect of it. His ponies were put on the ground unsecured and unattended. There is no statutory obligation on the Railway to fence, and in fact only some 15 per cent. or less of the line is protected by fencing. There is a fence on the north-west side of the line where it adjoins the grass land, and this fence has a gate in it made formerly for the convenience of the occupant of one of the Railway bungalows. The gate is now used by the inhabitants of Taiipo Shan village as a short cut to the railway station. Apparently on December 28 the pony jumped through this gate as the train was passing and galloped along the line inside the fence until it reached a bridge over the river. There the fencing ended and the pony fell down a steep bank and was killed. The plaintiff stated that the gate was usually left open, that is to say after the date of the accident. Before that date he had not noticed whether it was kept open or not.

The case for the plaintiff rests, I think, on the allegation that there was a duty on the defendants (1) to keep the gate closed and (2) to continue the fencing by a return fence at the bridge, which would have prevented his pony from falling over, and that having failed in this duty they are liable to him for their negligence. I am of opinion that both these contentions fail. In the first place, the plaintiff has failed to show that he has any right "to graze his pony on" this land. He had, I think, no more right than a mere trespasser, but even if I can call him a licensee that gives him no right as against the Company. There is nothing to show that the Company have control of this land or that the management could prevent animals from straying there if they so desired. I should think that as an unoccupied Crown land this pasture would be under the control of the Public Works Department. Again, it appears that the gate has been as a rule open since at any rate December 28. It seems very probable that it was open before that date. At any rate there is no evidence that it was even closed or that any representation to that effect was ever made to the plaintiff. Furthermore there are, it appears, unfenced portions of the line accessible to any animals straying on the grazing ground. If the plaintiff made no investigation of the locality, but left his ponies to wander on land from which at any time either through an open gate or by reaching the line where it was unfenced they could get into trouble, I think he cannot lay the responsibility of this action upon the Company. It seems that quite recently another pony of the plaintiff's has somehow strayed on to the line and has varied the monotony of life at Taiipo Shan by entering along the platform.—(laughter). My judgment must be for the defendant with costs.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

Complete for Easter.

The organ in St. John's Cathedral has now reached completion thanks to the personal endeavours of the organist, Mr. Donnan Fuller, who in 1909 initiated a movement to collect \$10,000 necessary to make those additions to the organ which would make it complete in the fullest sense of the word. The work does not extend over the whole of the time since 1909, for there was a twelve months interval during which Mr. Fuller was on leave, so that the whole sum necessary was raised in about two years by concerts and subscription.

The additions which arrived on Monday by the P. O. s.s. Namur consist of a sixteen-foot double trumpet stop put on to the swell, and a 16-ft. metal open diapason on the pedal organ, and these are being put in by Mr. Fuller. The new pipes will form the front to the south transept and will complete that side of the organ as viewed from the nave. The work of instalment will be completed by Easter Sunday.

PERCIVAL S. HILL.

Future President of the American Tobacco Co.

With the exception of the retiring President of the American Tobacco Co. perhaps no man has played a more important part in the tobacco trade progress during the past decade or so than Percival S. Hill, who now assumes the leadership of the American Tobacco Co. Mr. Hill was born in Philadelphia something over 40 years ago. In 1894 he entered the tobacco business by securing an interest in the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co. and becoming one of its officers. How Mr. Hill, then regarded by the tobacco trade as a "green" man, took hold of Bull Durham a brand of comparatively little importance, and made it the best known and perhaps the largest of all smoking tobaccos, is still fresh in the memory of the trade.

When he had raised the Blackwell's Bull Durham Co. from a relatively small proposition to one of the most important factors in the industry, the Union Tobacco Co. bought out the business. Mr. Hill going with the Union Co. as an officer and stockholder. During the ensuing year the Union Tobacco Co. was acquired by the American Tobacco Co. and James B. Duke, always keen in his appreciation of extraordinary merit, made Mr. Hill his right-hand man. Mr. Hill became secretary of the American Tobacco Co., later Vice-president, and a director, and eventually one of its most substantial pillars. The trade will recall how he was made president of the American Cigar Co. and how successfully he resuscitated that institution. Two years ago, upon the death of Gustavus Book, the dean of the cigar business in Cuba, Mr. Hill took up the duties of that pioneer, in addition to the heavy load of responsibilities which he was already bearing. There could have been no hesitancy when the moment arrived for selecting a man to take the chair vacated by James B. Duke. Mr. Hill, by his training, his record and his natural qualifications was the man for the place. His career will continue to be watched with interest by the tobacco world.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Journalist in Court.

This afternoon Mr. E. A. Irving continued the hearing of the case which concerned the application for the extradition of Vicente Sotto, a journalist from Manila, who is wanted in the Philippines to undergo a term of imprisonment for abduction. Sotto was found guilty of the charge in the Philippine courts, but appealed to a higher court, being released on bail pending the decision. The prisoner is alleged to have fled the country before the case came on for appeal.

Mr. J. M. Hodgson appeared to support the application and Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the respondent.

According to the case for the applicants, in 1906 the respondent was in love with a girl, aged seventeen years, who lived with her mother in Cebu, though he was a married man, and prevailed upon the girl to throw in her lot with him. He hired a room and they both went to live there. The courts in the Philippine Islands found that the girl was under 18 years of age and that the respondent abducted her for immoral purposes. He was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and two months, together with the necessary penalties provided by law, and was also further ordered to pay to the mother of the girl the sum of 1,000 pesos. The respondent appealed from the decision, but in the higher court the conviction was upheld, though the sentence was reduced to a lesser number of years. Meanwhile the man had become a fugitive from justice.

Mr. Hind said his objections were as to the jurisdiction of the court under the treaties between the United States and England, the extradition act and the ordinances which applied the act to Hongkong. There were no obligations to extradite a person from Hongkong to the Philippine Islands or from any part of the United Kingdom to the Philippine Islands at the present moment. His further objection was that abduction was no crime in English law when the party consented.

Mr. Hodgson argued that under the Extradition Act 1870, section 25, there was clear authority for the jurisdiction of the court in the matter.

Mr. Bullock, chief clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office, gave evidence of the receipt of the requisition from the authorities at Manila.

The case was remanded, bail being refused.

BILLIARDS.

Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

Two more games were played on Wednesday evening between the R. A. Staff and the H. K. Volunteers, resulting in the latter increasing their lead to 342 points. Master Gunner Brown and Pte. Phillips were the first pair, the former winning by 15. His highest breaks were 10, 16, 14, 12, 11, 10 and 20. Pte. Phillips making 12 (twice), 21 (twice), 13 (twice), 17, 16 and 14.

The second game was of short duration, McLennan beating Captain Guthrie, R.A., by 114, compiling breaks of 28, 24 (twice), 22, 21, 19 and 10. Captain Guthrie made 10, 11 and 10. Scores:—

R. A. Staff.
Mr. Gr. Brown 250
Capt. Guthrie 136

H. K. Volunteers.
Pte. Phillips 235
McLennan 250

The concluding games of the round between the R. A. Staff and the Hongkong Volunteers in the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament were played on Thursday evening, two very interesting and even games being witnessed by a good number of spectators. The Volunteers qualified for the next round by beating the R. A. Staff by 278 points. Captain Lammert and Master Gunner Fuller were the first pair. The latter won the game by 34 points, making breaks of 10, 18, 13, 17 (twice) and 12. Captain Lammert making 17, 11, 14 and 13. The second game was between Regimental Sergeant Major Cutler, R.A., and Corp. Bullock, H. K. Volunteers. It was seen from the commencement that both were equals of no mean ability, both putting up a first class game. Sergt. Major Cutler won by 20, his highest breaks being 14, 30, 23, 17 (twice) and 20, his opponent compiling 13, 15, 20, 11 and 12. Full scores:—

R. A. Staff.
Master Gunner Full 250
Major Kirke 126
O. S. M. (I. G.) Gillman 124
Captain Brierley 211
Master Gunner Brown 250
Captain Guthrie 136
Master Gunner Full 250
R. S. M. Cutler 136

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

H. K. Volunteers.	
Pte. Hamilton	203
Mr. Barlow	250
Mr. Sgt. Rodgers	250
Pte. Bishop	250
Pte. Phillips	235
Mr. McLennan	251
Captain Lammert	216
Capt. Bullock	221
	1,875

DON'T FORGET.

Friday, March 20.

"The Mouse," Bandmann Opera Co., Theatre Royal, 9.15.
Bijou Theatre, 9.15.
Paper, Construction and Building of Lighthouses; Mr. J. G. Grant, Engineer's and Shipbuilder's Institute, 9 p.m.

To-day's
AdvertisementHONGKONG WEEKLY
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TIENSIN	CHEONGSHING	Sunday, 31st Mar., 11 light
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANGI	Sunday, 31st Mar., 11 light
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Monday, 1st April, Noon
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Tuesday, 2nd April, Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 6th April, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 21 days).
The steamers "Kutang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every
8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with
Electric Light.A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and
are fitted throughout with Electric Light.Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cebu,
Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kait, Labad Dagu,
Fimpera, Tawao, Unkun, Janselson and Labu.For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th March, 1912."SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LD.PROJECTED HOMEWARD SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & ANTWERP	DEN OF GLAMIS	2nd April
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	10th May

Most steamers have excellent accommodation for a limited number of First
Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric
light and fans. Attention is directed to the moderate fares charged.

Does not carry Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
WEEK-END SERVICE.Commencing on the 30th instant and until further notice a Week-End
Service will be arranged. The s.s. "HEUNGSHAN" will leave Hongkong
at 10 p.m., on SATURDAY, 30th instant, for Canton and the s.s. "HONAM"
will depart from Canton at 4 p.m., on SUNDAY, 31st inst.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street
Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 31st MARCH.

The Company's Steamship,

"SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure
from Macao at 5 p.m.N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday
morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.This Steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao
at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 689 Tons, and "NANNING" 689 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuhow for
Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days.
Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct
steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin
accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in
each Cabin.Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANSION (FIRST FLOOR),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SOERABAYA & PORT SAID	KAGA MARU, Capt. G. Tabata, T. 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. W. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, Daylight WEDNESDAY, 21st April, Daylight
VIctoria, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, OHI, & YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, T. 7,000 SAYAMA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and Colombo	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. J. Toranaka, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd April
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MARILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winder, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Setino, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon WEDNESDAY, 10th May, Noon
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	MIYAZAKI MARU, Capt. Muri, T. 9,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Setino, T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 11th April, at 11 a.m. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at Noon
NASKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	TENSHIN MARU, Capt. E. Hori, T. 4,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon
SHANGHAI & KOBÉ	HAKATA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April

Cargo only.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBÉ and CALCUTTA.Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong:

MIKE MARU ... Tons 4,000 ... Capt. K. Kikkawa ... April 12th.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Tabata	April 10th
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Muri	May 22nd
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th

FOR SEATTLE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
SANUKI MARU	7,000	Ishikawa	April 9th
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 23rd
SAYAMA MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	May 7th
YOKOHAMA MARU	7,000	—	May 21st

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to
Yokohama 6 days.
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at
the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, First Floor, Chater
Road.T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To SAIL
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KIUKIANG"	30th Mar., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	3rd .. 11 light
SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	31st .. 11 light
AMOI, WEIHSATWEI & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	1st April 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	2nd .. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	4th .. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	11th .. 11 light

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, twice Weekly
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric
Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor
is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian
New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.MANILA LINE.—Two new Steamers "Ten" and "Taming"
saloon accommodation, electric fans (title); extra state-rooms on
deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.
SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW
STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chikawa)—with excellent passenger
accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-
rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday
and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports.N.B.—Passengers must embark before mid-night on Saturday for the
Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10
o'clock every Saturday night.These steamers have passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience
of transhipment at Whangpoo.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 16.
HONGKONG, 27th March, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste,
Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and
Persia, and all North and South American Ports.

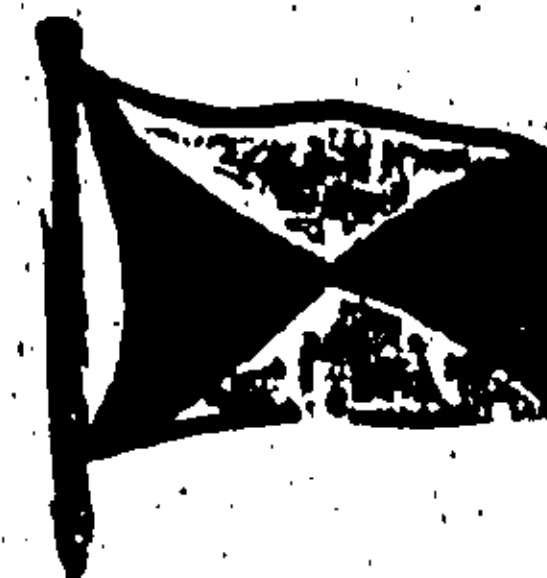
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre & Hamburg:
S.S. C. F. LAEISZ 6th April	S.S. BELGRAVIA 11th April
SITHONIA 20th April	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
SLAVONIA 20th April	S.S. SACHSEN 20th April
BAYERN 6th May	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. O. J. D. AHLERS 5th May
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. C. F. LAEISZ 10th May
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
	S.S. ABCADIA 31st May

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1912.

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HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 1st April, 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 21st March, 1912.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilawong	JAVA	—	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Jipanas	AMOI	2nd half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	SHANGHAI	1st half April
Tjimanok	JAVA	1st half April	JAPAN	1st half April
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	1st half April	JAVA	1st half April
Tjitaroen	JAPAN	1st half April	JAVA	1st half April
Tjimatih	JAPAN	2nd half April	JAVA	2nd half April

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have
accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo
on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building.

Telephone No. 375

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points
in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon
S.S. "Chiyu Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Scows.
All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.
The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be despatched for San
Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 9th April, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May,
at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the
Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz).

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration).

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Tuesday, April 9, Noon
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Agent,
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
[13] Chief Office:—LUDGATE LODGE, LONDON, E.C.

LOG BOOK.

Whangpoo Conservancy
Scheme.

Among the items in the annual report of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce which was dealt with by the general meeting held on March 18 was the Whangpoo Conservancy project, which was originally proposed by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce. Work is going along on a small scale under the supervision of the Commissioner of Customs and the Coast Inspector, but the Pheasant Point out-off, which is necessary to stop the filling in of the channel, cannot be undertaken until the Chinese Government's consent is obtained to the proposed Customs surtax. The foreigners have agreed to submit to the extra tax, but it cannot be imposed on the Chinese until there is a recognised government to authorize it.

Another matter touched on in the report is the discrepancy in the charges for Sunday Working permits between Shanghai and Hankow. The cost at Hankow is Tls. 150, while here only Tls. 20 is charged. The Chamber of Commerce has called the matter to the attention of the Inspector General of Customs at Peking and is awaiting his decision.

An association of all Yangtze pilots has been formed with a view to establish uniform rates and promote the efficiency of the service, and this matter has been referred by the Chamber to the Consular Body, who still have it under advisement.

An amendment to the Shanghai Pilotage Regulations to meet the objection to the cancellation of Regulation No. 86, relating to supernumerary pilotage certificates, has been adopted. The consideration of certain grievances presented by the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association and the denial of its requests as unreasonable and representing only the views of a discontented few, is also gone into.

Under "Harbour Regulations" the report cites the refusal of the request for a special permit to allow ships loaded with explosive in excess of the regulation allowance to come up the river to Shanghai.

Extra caution in the navigation of the Yangtze at points where the stability of the river bank is threatened by the heavy rains of last July is reported as observed by the shipping companies at the request of the Governor-General of the Liang Kiang through the Taotai to the British Consul-General.

The University of Cambridge proposes to introduce a new gown and hood for Masters of Surgery. The black gown will be trimmed with doctor's lace, and the hood will be of scarlet cloth lined with silk of a greenish blue shade, shot with purple and orange. On festival occasions a scarlet gown lined with silk corresponding to the lining of the hood will be worn.

COMMERCIAL.

Singapore Share Report.

The following is Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s share circular, dated March 20:—

Sterling rubbers had a sharpish set-back in the early part of the week, but are steadily rallying and the market shows an all-round improvement, while local stocks with few exceptions have kept firm and the demand has been well maintained.

Rubber.—Singapore United, have been freely dealt in at 2- and Bukit Sembawang at 17. Langgins made 21.7, Sapong 21.3, Linggis 21.5, Tobras 23.7, Bukit Kajang 22.17, and Singapore Para 3/8. A small number of Linadrons were placed at 23.15 with buyers now offering 23.12. Komboks would find takers at 3, but sellers are holding for 3/8. Malakoffs firmed up \$2.25 and close buyers at \$2.15. Kolemaks are wanted at \$2.50 discount, Pajans \$12.75, Malaka Pindas \$1.15 and Alor Gajahs \$1.90. Morguis have been a good market at \$1.50, at which more are wanted. A few Mantins are offering at \$4.50, Now Serendahs \$2.50, Haytons \$7 and Pentais \$1.25. Ayar Panas had a sharp rise to \$7, but fell back to \$6.25 and close in keen demand at \$6.50. Sandycrofts are quiet at \$10.50 after good dealings at \$10. Chem-bongs have small sellers at 2/1 and Utan Simpans par.

Mining.—Kinta Associations changed hands at \$10 and Belats \$4.50. Raubs have been quiet round \$3.25. Tronchs and Tekas keep steady at quotations and Kanabois are wanted at \$1.75. General.—Steamships came to business at \$250, Cold Strains \$33.50, Straits Traders \$50 and Riley Hargreaves Ordinary \$102.50, closing firm throughout. Riley Hargreaves Preference have small buyers at \$100 with a scarcity of sellers, and Howarth Erskines Preference are dull at \$102.50. Shells have eased slightly, closing buyers at 24.14.3.

CHINESE SUFFRAGISTS.

Following British Precedents.

The Woman Suffrage Bill was passed in its final stage by the Nanking Assembly on March 19, with the proviso that, when it had passed through the Committee, it would have to be submitted to the formally constituted Parliament for consideration. It is by no means contemplated the immediate granting of the right of political participation by women. On that day, more than thirty Amazons were present at the Assembly, alternately using aggressive and persuasive means in their endeavour to secure this right, and a lengthy and heated controversy took place.

On the morning of the 20th instant, Miss Tang Chi-nien-yin, at the head of some dozen other women, forced an entry into the House again, and after having vainly sought for the President, broke out into violence, smashing window panes, and breaking or damaging other articles. Despite the precautions taken by the Assembly in posting constables before the gates to prevent their entry, it was to no purpose, one of the constables having been "floored" by a kick from one of these woman-suffragists.

On the 21st, the Woman Suffragists' Federation mustered their members in strength, formed into marching order, and went to the Assembly House again, demanding their right, as they say, and looking dangerously earnest and ready for a scuffle. At their attitude was so menacing, the Assembly sent for troops at once for protection. The women then repaired to the Palace of the President, and succeeded in urging Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to send his two daughters to accompany them to the Assembly, which had no alternative but to agree to reopen the discussion of the question with the best grace they could assume at the moment.

Public Companies

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Office of the General Managers, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1912, at 11.30 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Fifth Annual Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1911, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, 1912, until SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1912, both days inclusive. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th March, 1912. 243

THE HONGKONG & MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE TRADING CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company whether large or small, are respectfully requested to attend a MEETING to be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1912, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Company's office at No. 25 (2nd floor), Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Business: To consider a proposal put forward by the majority of the creditors to accept 75 per cent. in full satisfaction of all claims against the said Company. LAU CHU PAK, Official Liquidator. Hongkong, 26th March, 1912. 270

Notices

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. JAMES CRAIK, Mr. J. F. DOBIE has been appointed Acting Secretary.

C. MONTAGUE EDE, Chairman. Hongkong, 25th March, 1912. 261

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

King's Buildings.

A paper on THE CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING OF LIGHTHOUSES will be read by Mr. J. G. GRANT in the reading room of the above Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING at 9 p.m.

All interested are cordially invited. W. T. TROAKES, Secretary. Hongkong, 27th March, 1912. 264

THOSE who wish to enter for the SOLDIERS' CLUB CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD, Competitions should apply to Mr. THORNHILL of the Soldiers' Club. Entrance Fee \$5. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912. 218

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY (BRITISH SECTION).

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that commencing from MONDAY, the 1st April, the last section of the Fanning Branch Line between Shek Chung Au and Shek Tin Kow will be opened for traffic. Trains will be run in connection with the Main Line Trains as previously advertised. Information regarding freight, etc., may be had on application. By Order. H. P. WINSLOW, Manager. Kowloon, 27th March, 1912. 267

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts with an area of 70,000 square miles. TWO and a half million people facing starvation. PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TODAY. IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE. Treasurer, H. C. GULLAND, Esq., Manager, International Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1912. 111

THE PARIS TOILET CO., LD.

(In Liquidation).

FOR SALE.

THE business of Hairdressers and Barber as a going concern, including Stock, in trade, Furniture, Fittings, Pictures, Goodwill, etc., to be sold by Public Auction. Particulars can be had on application to the Underwriter, to whom all inquiries and offers should be addressed. J. HENNESSY SETH, Liquidator. No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 27th March, 1912. 266

To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING." Captain F. M. Austin, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 28th March, 1912. 269

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK. (with liberty to proceed via The Cape of Good Hope.)

THE Steamship

"INDRASAMHA." Captain N. P. Piche, will be despatched as above on or about 2nd April. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 4th March, 1912. 121

Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALOUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING." having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that the goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 31st instant, will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Consignees of cargo from Singapore and Penang are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 27th March, 1912. 268

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO." Capt. W. H. Dornand, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 10 a.m. All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st April, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 25th March, 1912. 267

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BUYO MARU."

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 29th March, at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st April, at 9.30 a.m. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex S.S. "Agnes" from Yokohama. Coffee, Rice, Flour, etc.

Ex S.S. "Hansa" from Rotterdam. Various goods.

Ex S.S. "Larache" from Havre. Various goods.

Ex S.S. "Hamburg" from Hamburg. Various goods.

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Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depository of the U.S. Government in the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama. Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York. London Office—35, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve \$10,000,000. Deposits received, fixed for the year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for the year at 4% per annum or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

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Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000. DIVIDEND \$1,000,000. PROFIT \$1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

F. H. Armstrong, Esq., Chairman. G. F. Friedman, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. F. Friedman, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. F. Friedman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. F. Friedman, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. F. Friedman, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. F. Friedman, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. F. Friedman, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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SPORT.

Events at Home and Abroad.

By Xaverian.

The bell has rung at home and from now until next November when the Final Plate will be run at Manchester—weather permitting—there will be a rush and swirl of racing-men, day by day, at the railway stations making their way towards the means of the many excursions. Speaking of the "bell" ringing makes me wonder how many really know what it means. It is a common term for the commencement of "legitimate racing" after the close of winter season. Many, who think they know, run away with the idea that on the first day at Lincoln a special bell is rung with the intention of ringing in the new racing year. This is a great mistake and I have known many punters, particularly those whose who worked the cities, fall into it.

The Opening Bell

It is true a bell is rung, but the purpose of that bell is an intimation to horsemen to "saddle". Being the first intimation of the year there is generally a hearty cheer from those who hear it. The sight at this venue on the first race day of the season is one never to be forgotten. Red-faced, rusty-throated, good natured bookmakers and backers shake hands with each other in true welcome "back to the ring". Jockeys who have either been riding in India or tobagganing in Switzerland exchange greetings with their less fortunate brothers and the "crock" extends his most feeling welcome to the "mug". Regular racers are on tip-top with excitement to see what weight Maher or Wootton will saddle and whether those jockeys will ride horses they have been watching for some time. Though the season has hardly begun there is the man with the tips at a shilling which cannot be beaten as he knows more of how the horses have wintered than the owner or trainer.

Hornet's Beauty.

So the Lincolnshire Handicap has been run despite the strike, and Mr. Sol Joel has annexed the first big prize of the year with the winner of the Cambridge. The price 1/2 shows that the market must have been feverish and no doubt this was accounted for by the Hornet's Beauty race and subsequent disappointment. Everyone, previous to the announcement that this horse was lame, had literally gone mad over the Beauty but personally I could not see where the race was a certainty for it. It is a good horse; that is true, and when I first saw it run at Nottingham, last year, it impressed me by the way in which it disposed of its opponents, but no more than did Fair Relative the same day. The Beauty did not last season meet anything like class until it journeyed to Ostend and then it made a poor show. The argument that it had the weight of a good horse is sound in its way, but by its wins, though it had nothing to beat, it earned penalties which forced the hand of the handicapper.

OLYMPIC INFORMATION.

Regarding the Olympic Games now so fast approaching, the Americans are "going some" as a contrast to the British rate of progress with the prospective teams. They have chartered the steamship Finland; and the boat is being elaborately equipped for the accommodation of the athletes. The arrangements actually include a track an eighth of a mile long. Ample spaces are to be assigned for jumping pits and arenas for the weight and shot putters. A gymnasium will also be fitted up, a large tank provided for the swimmers, and, finally, the vessel will serve as the hotel for the team from the time of sailing from New York until it docks there on its return. The boat sails on June 15, and is expected to arrive at Stockholm about 10 days before the opening of the Games on July 6. Accommodation will also be reserved, in addition, for 300 passengers. Something of the sort was mooted in England, but dropped. Un-

doubtedly means the American will hold an advantage over us with such arrangements. They will be able to continue their training without the slightest break. They don't quibble about the money; they decided months ago upon appealing for funds, naming the amount required as £10,000. It certainly means getting the very best out of the athletes for the honour of the Stars and Stripes.

An Appeal for Funds.

England at the first onset decided against appealing for funds, at the same time knowing at headquarters that money was really required to do the thing properly. However, with a lot of agitation, a move was made towards getting a collection of prospective athletes for Stockholm. Now, at the last moment, an appeal for funds has been decided upon, but I am afraid you cannot expect anything very solid from the clubs. Very few are in a position to subscribe any amount likely to do much good. I certainly think the proper way is an appeal to the Government on such an important occasion as this; when England's athletic supremacy is very severely questioned by the world.

Looking to the work of the athletes as preparing for the Games, the Boston A. A. held a wonderful meeting in the Mechanics' Hall. For indoor performances they read, amazing. S. C. Lawrence actually broke Sweeney's great indoor world's record high jump by 1 inch, clearing the bar at 6ft. 4.1-2in. He is reported to have got over 6ft. 5.1-2in. in public. We can reasonably expect him to improve upon this by July next, after another four months' work. He certainly should give the world's record a shaking. It stands at 6ft. 5.5-8in., also by Mike Sweeney. J. O. Johnston, of the Worcester Academy, was second with 6ft. 2.1-2in., and J. Thorpe, 6ft. 1in., third—a wonderful trio.

Wonderful Form.

At hurdling A. B. Shaw showed wonderful form. In the 45 yards high hurdles, he, with J. Thorpe and J. J. Eller, finished so closely that it took the judges some time to decide in favour of Shaw, with the clock showing 5sec, equalling the world's record. Getting to the running, that was indeed "hot stuff" in the mile level race for the Hunter Cup. The track was 1 1/2 laps to the mile. This was expected to go to A. R. Kiviat, after a good race with the Cornell two-miler, T. S. Borna. We all know here Kiviat to be able to shake up 4.20 on the cinder path. Another competitor of the unattached division, Oscar Rodlund, was beaten easily several times last summer by Kiviat, but in this race he caused a sensation by taking up the running so strongly that he was able to shake off Kiviat in the three laps, after a series of bursts to keep the inside berth. The time, 4.23 2-5, explained Kiviat's defeat. It is marvellous running on such a track. It was a pity the great miler, J. Paul Jones, did not start. He turned out in another mile event, and won very easily. Melvin Shephard and Harry Gissing both found the 600 yards handicap too fast for them, whilst George Cloudding, the great walker, also found the walking handicap too much for him. George Bonhug ran three miles just outside 15min, and is still a great runner. The relay race also equalled record. Half-a-dozen sprinters were dashing 43 yards in 4.4-5sec, with the hope of America. A. T. Meyer, just winning. Altogether it was a truly remarkable gathering, and the like may never be seen in England.

CRICKET.

Hongkong Cricket League.
The following is the League table to date:—

Club	P	W	L	D	Pts.
1. Cruttenlow	14	9	2	3	30
2. Civil Service	14	8	6	0	24
3. R. G. A.	12	5	2	5	20
4. Kowloon	14	6	3	5	23
5. H. K. Police	11	4	7	0	12
6. R. E.	11	3	6	2	11
7. K. O. Y. L.	10	2	6	3	0
8. Naval Yard	12	3	0	0	0

N. B.—A win—3 points.
A draw—1 point.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hapeh, Hunan and Tengyueh.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London	Due Shanghai
March 7.	March 22.
March 9.	March 26.
March 13.	March 29.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian, Empress of India, 30th inst.
American, Siberia, 1st prox.
German, Kleist, 5th prox.
American, China, 8th prox.
American, Manchuria, 19th prox.

MAILS CLOSE.

Huiliow, Pakhoi and Shanghai—Per Carl Diederichsen 30th Mar., 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per China, 30th Mar., 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Canadian, 30th Mar., 10 a.m.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTORIAL (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 29th Mar., at 5 p.m.—Per Devanah, 30th Mar., 11 a.m.

Java, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjipanas, 30th Mar., noon.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Loong-sang, 30th Mar., 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sai Tai, 30th Mar., 1.15 p.m.
Kobe and Yokohama—Per Tjiliwang, 30th Mar., 2 p.m.
Tientsin, Chienan and Newchwang—Per Kinkiang, 30th Mar., 3 p.m.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Nam-sung, 30th Mar., 5 p.m.
Tientsin—Per Cheongching, 30th Mar., 5 p.m.
Swatow and Delip—Per Signal, 30th Mar., 6 p.m.
Swatow, Ningpo and Shingha—Per Ichang, 30th Mar., 6 p.m.

SHANGHAI, Siberian Mail to Europe—Per Anhui, 30th Mar., 6 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailan, 31st Mar., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daijin-maru, 31st Mar., 9 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Fooksang, 1st April, 11 a.m.
Swatow—Per Hailan, 1st April, noon.
Macao—Per Sai Tai, 1st April, 1.15 p.m.
Manila, Iloilo and Cebu—Per Zafiro, 1st April, 3 p.m.
Yokohama and Kobe—Per Muttra, 1st April, 3 p.m.
Amoy, Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per Huailow, 1st April, 3 p.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, EUROPE, &c., VIA TUTORIAL (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail).—Per Princess Alice, 2nd April, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Korea, 2nd April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai—Per Hangsarg, 2nd April, 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Lightening, 2nd April, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailan, 2nd April, 10 a.m.
Macao—Per Sai Tai, 2nd April, 1.15 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kailong, 2nd April, 3 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Chean, 4th April, 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Aldenham, 5th April, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hailang, 5th April, 10 a.m.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Empire, 5th April, 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The E. & A. s.s. Aldenham is due here on the 2nd prox., and will leave for Australia on the 6th prox.

The s.s. Shinyo Maru, which sailed from Manila on the 28th inst., is expected to arrive here on Saturday, at 8 a.m.

The I.-C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Unisang from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 4th prox., and leaves for Straits and Calcutta on the 9th prox.

The I.-C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Hangsang from Shanghai via Swatow is due at Hongkong and Canton on the 28th inst., and leaves for Shanghai on the 2nd prox.

The I.-C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kwongsang from Shanghai via Swatow is due at Hongkong and Canton on the 31st inst., and leaves for Shanghai on the 4th prox.

The I.-C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Suimang from Hongkong is due at Singapore and Calcutta on the 31st inst., and leaves for Shanghai on the 4th prox.

The Shire Line s.s. Don of Glamis from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 1st prox., and leaves for London on the 2nd prox.

The Indra Line s.s. Indrasamba from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 1st prox., and leaves for New York on the 2nd prox.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Muttra from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 30th inst., and leaves for Yokohama on the 2nd prox.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Fazilka from Moji is due at Hongkong on the 28th inst., and leaves for Straits and Hongkong on the 29th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Montangle arrived at Moji at 4 a.m., on the 28th inst., and left again at noon, same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 p.m., on the 29th inst.

ARRIVED.

Tjipanas, Dut. s.s., 4,669, J. P. Schojen, 28th Mar.—Amoy 20th Mar., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Fadiku, Br. s.s., 2,697, W. E. Whittingham, 28th Mar.—Japan 23rd Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,356, M. Digiuchi, 28th Mar.—Kobe via Moji 29th Mar., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kiang Ping, Br. s.s., 1,222, H. Ud-don, 28th Mar.—China 22nd Mar., Gen.—Tung Lee & Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 2,251, H. B. Mal-kin, 28th Mar.—Canton 27th Mar., Fellast.—J. M. & Co.

China, Aust. s.s., 3,868, P. Pavilio, 28th Mar.—Trieste, Bombay and Singapore 22nd Mar., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 789, Cornelissen, 28th Mar.—Haiphong 26th Mar., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Kailong, Br. s.s., J. V. Shiford, 20th Mar.—Manila 26th Mar., Hamp.—B. & S.

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,850, J. B. Harris, 29th Mar.—Canton 28th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Foo Shing, Br. s.s., 2,356, W. D. Welch, 29th Mar.—Canton 28th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

For Hongkong, for Hongkong, Lookson, for Hoilow, Houston, for Saigon, C. Diederichsen, for Hoilow, Haimon, for Swatow, Kiang Ping, for Canton, Pongtong, for Hoilow, Canada-maru, for Shanghai, Kinkiang, for Singapore, Fri, for Newchwang, Tjiliwang, for Kobe.

DEPARTED.

Mar. 29.
Kalkuku-maru, for Saigon, Haimon, for Swatow, Ningchow, for Shanghai, Fausang, for Singapore, Lookson, for Singapore, Sukang, for Calcutta, Kinkiang, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru, sailed on 28th Mar., for Japan:—

Age, Nazaro	McWilliams, Mr.
Arat	Mrs. C. F.
Dennis, Capt.	Matsu, S.
Prost, Mrs.	Nagai
Prost, Misses (2)	Natto, M.
Hirota, Mr.	Nanghton
Hokoku, K.	Sterling, Mr. and
Hokoi, Rev. M.	Mrs.
Habu, S.	Simond, J. M.
Hayashi, N.	Soyama, J.
Inayoe, Miss	Sudzuki, S.
Kuruma, Rev. T.	Tango, E.
Kawai	Theologo, H.
Konishi	Wood, Miss C.
Kishikawa	Yamada, S.
Kawai	Yamada, R.
Lockhart, Mr. and	Yamashita, M.
Mrs.	Yoshimoto
McWilliams, Miss	Yoshi, Mrs.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STAMERS.
Buyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,242, Hashimoto, 26th Mar.—Moji 20th Mar., Gen.—T. K. K.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Ch. Jurgensen, 24th Mar.—Haiphong and Hoilow 23rd Mar., Gen.—J. & Co.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,759, K. Odori, 24th Mar.—Japan via Shanghai 21st Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.

Childar, Br. s.s., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 24th Mar.—Bangkok 16th Mar., Gen.—Kin Tyé Loong.

Daljin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, D. Fuchigami, 27th Mar.—Swatow 20th Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.

Dorwent, Br. s.s., 1,835, J. Jenkins, 27th Mar.—Saigon 23rd Mar., Rice.—Man Fat & Co.

Fooksang, Br. s.s., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 27th Mar.—Kobe via Moji 22nd Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Fri, Nor. s.s., 860, Wagle, 27th Mar.—Cebu 22nd Mar., Ballast.—T. & Co.

Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, H. Frandsen, 26th Mar.—Manila 22nd Mar., Ballast.—J. & Co.

J. Buelsma, Am. s.s., 461, G. Rosen, 23rd Mar.—Manila 19th Mar., Ballast.—B. & Co.

Kinkiang, Br. s.s., 1,387, Robertson, 28th Mar.—Canton 27th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, J. W. Fisher, 22nd Mar.—San Francisco via Ports 20th Feb., Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. & Co.

Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,132, Austin, 27th Mar.—Singapore 22nd Mar., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,093, Leach, 26th Mar.—Manila 23rd Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,169, Schalkin, 22nd Mar.—Saigon 17th Mar., Gen.—J. & Co.

Merapi, Br. s.s., 1,400, E. Uldall, 24th Mar.—Samarang 16th Mar., Sugar.—Chienso.

Namsang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. M. D. Lake, 27th Mar.—Singapore 21st Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Orientat, Br. s.s., 3,035, Valentini, 26th Mar.—Yokohama 21st Mar., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Potabari, Br. s.s., 3,030, C. Gose, with 23rd Mar.—Singapore and Saigon 18th Mar., Rice.—B. & S.

Pongtong, Br. s.s., 998, W. Boieftuhl, 23rd Mar.—Bangkok 19th Mar., Rice.—B. & S.

Schuykill, Br. s.s., 3,244, Smith, 22nd Mar.—New York, Kerosine oil.—S. O. Co.

Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,685, J. Robison, 26th Mar.—Moji 18th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Shibetsu Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,478, K. Kento, 28th Mar.—Moji 22nd Mar., Coal.—O. S. K.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, J. Iversen, 28th Mar.—Hoilow 27th Mar., Gen.—J. & Co.

Telenachus, Br. s.s., 1,350, Fraser, 26th Mar.—Saigon 22nd Mar., Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Tjiliwang, Dut. s.s., 3,061, A. Oldenburger, 24th Mar.—Java Ports 3rd Mar., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Zafiro, Am. s.s., 1,430, M. O. Smith, 28th Mar.—Manila 25th Mar., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

8th March—C. Ford Laois, Gange, Palawan, Ping Suey, Sydney. 12th March—Benarty, Persia, Sambla, Madura. 16th March—Derflinger, Erroll, Kleist, Ville de la Ciotat, Arcadia, Lorat. 19th March—Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand, Olenstern, Miyasaki Maru, Moyune, Peshawar, Sooters, Theosus, Yang Tze. 22nd March—Calchas, Ernest Simons, Idomenos, Pathan, Saxonia, Siloia. 26th March—Benedi, Borno, Sithonia, Peking, Priami, Kawachi Maru, Scandia. Arrival at Home—8th March—Darmund, Goeben, Hirano Maru. 12th March—Indravelli, Daoro Castle. 16th March—Cyklops, Sydney, Aragonia, Aslanax, Konang Si, Kennebec. 19th March—Ajax, Segoria. 22nd March—Tango Maru, Wilhelmina. 25th March—Atholl, Loret, Sambla, Lorat.

March 28th at

10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.04 29.09

Temperature 71 78

Humidity 66 60

Wind — —

Mail Steamers.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call	Devanah	Noon, 30th Mar.	
LONDON & ANTWERP, via Usual Ports of Call	Nubia	About 8th April	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	Palawan	About 4th April	Freight and Passage

For full particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1912.

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Princess Alice	20,800	TUESDAY, 2nd April
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SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBÉ and YOKO

Kleist	17,000	About 4th April
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MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

Prinz Waldemar	8,100	SATURDAY, 20th April, at 9 a.m.
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KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA

Prinz Waldemar	8,100	About TUESDAY, 2nd April
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KUDAT & SANDAKAN

Borneo	6,750	Monday, 1st April
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Hailan J. S. Roach TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.

Hailang J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 5th April, at 11 a.m.

Hailong W. C. Farnham TUESDAY, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).</